An Exploratory of Universal Cosmic Descent

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Learned behaviors and cognitive biases have perpetuated trait inheritance across generations, stemming from an education system established in the fourth century CE, forming a self-sustaining structure resembling a virus causing humans to deny change.

The Semmelweis Reflex is the tendency to reject new evidence because it contradicts established beliefs. Named after Ignaz Semmelweis, who introduced handwashing to reduce infections but was dismissed for challenging medical norms. After being dismissed from his position, he faced opposition and isolation within the medical community, as his handwashing theories were ridiculed and ignored. Eventually, he was committed to a mental asylum, where he reportedly became violent. Soon after his admission, he sustained a severe wound on his hand, potentially from a beating by the staff or another violent encounter, which led to sepsis. This infection caused his death at just 47.

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A Philosophical Exploratory

Unlike other papers in this series, I, the author, have approached *these other fields of science* primarily as a hobbyist, despite significant time spent studying them. This distinction should serve as a precursor for any insights offered in future studies, cautioning against regarding these insights as inherent truths without proper review from other sources. Unlike the cognition of the human mind, my access to physics and electromagnetism is highly limited, and I hold little desire to engage further with them.

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Abstract

This exploration proposes an integrative approach to understanding the universe by combining imagination, philosophy, and dimensional working memory with current scientific inquiry. Arguing that traditional scientific discourse has stagnated due to an over-reliance on rigid methodologies, the paper emphasizes the necessity of fostering multidimensional thinking to push the boundaries of knowledge. Central to this inquiry is the notion of the universe's expansion, not as a mere spatial phenomenon, but as a dynamic, directional flow.

The concept of "falling" is explored as a universal motion, suggesting that all objects, including light, may move along a consistent trajectory within an unobservable, higher-dimensional framework. This perspective reframes gravity as a manifestation of this movement, challenging conventional views of forces and presenting new possibilities for understanding cosmic phenomena such as dark energy and universal expansion. By reimagining the fundamental nature of the universe through the lens of both creative thinking and scientific reasoning, this work invites a deeper, more holistic exploration of the cosmos.

A Hypothetical Theory of Universal Descent.

Imagination and philosophy, when coupled with proper dimensional working memory training, are critical to comprehending the universe in its fullest complexity. This integrative approach has been notably absent in the scientific discourse for nearly the last century, and it is this gap that has contributed to the stagnation we see despite the vast resources allocated to the field. With the exception of Stephen Hawking, the last true pioneer of note was Albert Einstein, a benchmark that has stood for far too long without being surpassed. The stagnation becomes apparent when examining the nature of education, which often limits its scope, disregarding the necessity of cultivating imaginative thinking and a deep, philosophical understanding of the world. By focusing predominantly on technical expertise and rigid methodologies, we fail to nurture the kind of multidimensional thinking that could propel us forward into new frontiers of knowledge.

Let's journey on an exploration within the imaginational side of physics, where concepts are born, tested, and refined until we solve deep mysteries. An exploratory: where the universe is understood not through rigid equations alone, but through a harmony of imagination and reasoning. Here, equations are not the key to unlocking the mysteries, but rather a tool, one among many. The true essence of understanding lies in the ability to see beyond the calculations, to envision the forces and patterns that shape the cosmos. In this space, both thought and structure are needed—imagination to perceive what is not yet known, and then later, using equations to articulate what can be measured based on the concepts imagined.

Picture it clearly: the wall of the universe. A boundary, not of bricks or barriers, but of perception itself. If nothing exists to reflect light, then what is there to see? Blackness. Yet, even this blackness is something. Darkness, the absence of light, takes on a character—a presence we can describe and imagine. But ask yourself, what lies beyond that absence? If it were truly nothing, not even dark, what would that mean? How can nothing have a color or a quality? Why does the void appear as it does? The answer may appear simple, but that’s assuming there is something in which a shadow can be cast upon. We’re going to forget what we know for this exploratory exercise in which we are going to re-examine the cosmos.

But what lies beyond the expanse we call the universe? Predictably, one might answer: more universe, as it swells and unfurls into what we label the "beyond." Yet that raises a deeper question: into what is the universe expanding? Why does the universe expand at different speeds depending on the direction? What occupies that space, or is it something altogether unlike space, awaiting illumination? The wall of the universe could be a window, in which the contents can only be viewed from outside—one direction.

To begin, we can summarize all that you have read thus far with a single question: have you ever looked at the wall of the universe and wondered: "What the hell are we in?" What lies beyond that wall, which continues to expand outward?

Are we perpetually falling in a perceivable direction, much like the International Space Station orbits the Earth—not floating, but constantly falling along a steady tangent? Evidence might suggest that everything within the universe is falling in the same direction constantly, given our ability to traverse space in three dimensions. When everything falls at the same speed, everything appears to float. A vacuum outside of gravity doesn't render matter weightless. It does not cause any mass to float, no matter what experiment has been tried that does not use anti gravitational forces. What we do know is that when everything falls in a vacuum, it falls together consistently at the same rate. We know that given a very large inconceivable area to which to measure this descent, we lose the ability to perceive the objects as falling.

A vacuum doesn’t strip matter of its mass or inertia; it simply removes resistance. What if the uniformity of motion in a vacuum is not merely a function of spacetime’s curvature but evidence of an underlying directional "flow" that permeates everything? This flow might even explain phenomena like dark energy or the accelerating expansion of the universe. If the universe expands faster in one direction over another, it suggests we are moving together as one, and the only direction is down.

And so, which way is down. We are taught that the universe does not have direction, but what if it did? Galactic Apex would denote the upward trajectory, accelerating faster outward than Galactic Proximal which expands steadily, maintaining a constant pace. We reach an impasse, an observer observes Star A at Galactic Apex, and Star B at Galactic Proximal which is below the observer, and Star A which is above the observer. The light counteracting the Apex direction would be constant while the light toward Galactic Apex would benefit from both the descent and the constant rate at which light travels.

An observer is situated between two stars: Star A at the Galactic Apex (above) and Star B at the Galactic Proximal (below). Light from Star B, traveling toward the observer, has the same benefit as the light moving toward the Galactic Apex from Star A. Light from Star A, moving toward the observer, travels at a constant speed. However, light from Star A traveling away from the observer may experience a slight increase from double relativity (still adhering to c). This could contribute to observed variations in universal expansion rates and potentially offers a different perspective on the curvature of starlight, a phenomenon already explained by Einstein's theory of General Relativity.

Perhaps we are not merely observing spacetime stretching outward but rather falling collectively along an unobservable gradient in a higher-dimensional framework.

If this were true, it would reframe gravity not as an intrinsic force but as a manifestation of our universe’s dynamic movement. The apparent “attraction” between masses might arise because smaller systems align their tangential falls with larger systems, much like tributaries merging into a river. The coherence of motion—galaxies spiraling, stars orbiting, planets rotating—would be a grand symphony of falls within falls.

If you wear a gold locket and begin spinning while holding a heavy rope, the forces acting on these objects reveal fundamental principles of motion. The locket, initially resting against your body, is pressed inward by the same force that pulls the rope outward. As your rotation accelerates, the locket remains pressed against you unless it reaches a

critical height, after which it is flung outward, much like an object achieving escape velocity. The rope, by contrast, extends outward in response to the rotational force.

Not all of the debris we leave in space falls back to Earth as one might intuitively assume but instead some drift outward, often intersecting with the Moon. This is not a matter of attraction alone but of a type of gravitational momentum wave transfer—every force applied is met with an equal and opposite reaction, propelling objects outward rather than drawing them inward. Imagine, if you will, a sphere sinking through the water. It doesn't act too influential until it spins, just like the planets, and what do we get with large bodies of mass? Electromagnetic pulses. It may not be the ultimate attractor, but it may explain some of the repulsion. However, I cannot attest to how this works, this is merely an explorative narrative to help break free from the rut we appear to be living in.

From the smallest particles to entire galaxies, motion follows consistent patterns. Oxygen atoms and gold atoms travel at the same velocity in a vacuum, creating the illusion of stillness. The planets move in tangential orbits around the Sun, just as the Sun follows its own path around the galactic center. On an even larger scale, galaxies themselves trace similar motions around each other. When all objects fall at the same rate, they appear to float relative to one another.

A vacuum devoid of gravity does not make matter weightless. Rather, it removes the force that would otherwise pull objects toward a single point, leaving them to continue in motion unless acted upon by another force. Would a small but strong magnet in a vacuum freefall while spinning attract a nearby smaller and opposite magnet?

Consider this: what if we are not simply falling in a constant direction through the vastness of space, but instead are engaged in a slow, continuous rotation and pivot? This subtle motion could cause the structure of galaxies to behave in a manner reminiscent of the model of an atom, where the balance of forces creates a dynamic equilibrium. Just as electrons orbit the nucleus, galaxies might exhibit similar, intricate movements, spiraling around central points of mass, held in their cosmic dance not by simple gravitational attraction, but by a complex interplay of momentum and curvature.

If we fast forward by 1 million years per second, we may not even notice the curve, but perhaps it would become apparent to us. In such a view, the universe itself becomes not just a collection of isolated objects, but a grand, interconnected system in constant spiral of motion in a decline, where every shift, every rotation, shapes the form of everything around it, where everything moves separate from their largest clusters.

These explorations push the boundaries of how we think about the cosmos, suggesting that the universe may not only be expanding, but also moving, "falling," or unfolding in ways we’ve yet to fully understand. To deepen this inquiry, perhaps the question lies in how we can integrate imagination and reasoning with current scientific models, offering new pathways to examine the phenomena that currently evade our understanding.

The point of an exploratory is not to be correct, but to dive into ideas in which someone may stumble upon the next discovery. If it doesn’t scare you, then it isn’t different.